17TH YEAR

SAN MARCOS, HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

NUMBER 15.

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"4—4th Saturday Dripping Springs.
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Public School Trusters meet first Tuesday in each month at the Mayor's office.

## CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7-30 p. m. Rev. J. D. Scott. Pastor. Sunday School at 9-30 a. m. Dr. J. H. Combs, Superintendent. Teachers meeting 3-30 p. m. Prof. J. E. Pritchett, leader. Young Men's meeting, Tuesday, 7-30 p. m. Prayermeeting, Wednesday, 7-30 p. m. Service for the Ladies Friday, 4 p. m. Woman's Aid Society, Thursday, 14-30 p. m. Woman's Aid Society, the First Friday in the month, 4 p. m. Singing, Sunday, 14-30 p. m.

RAPTIST—Services in the Baptist Church every Sunday. Sunday School at 9:30 a m Preaching at Sunday Su

at 4-30 p.m.

BAPTIST—Services in the Baptist Church every sunday. Sunday School at 9:30 a m Preaching at II a.m. and 8 p m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats are free, everybedy is invited to attend all the services.

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Great Battle.

San Jacinto and New Orleans Were Much Alike, and So Were Jackson and Houston-The Details of the Buttle of San Jacinto Need Not Be Repeated, but Some Collateral Facts Should Be Recalled.

[Copyright, 1800.] Sam Houston and San Jacinto hold the same glorious place in the history of Texas that Jackson and New Orleans do in the history of the whole country, for though Yorktown secured our nominal independence, New Orleans and the last war with Great Britain really completed our national emancipation. Of all battles in modern times these two resulted in the most complete and politically decisive victories.

Quebec ended Latin domination in the far north, San Jacinto ended it in the south; Wolfe and Houston were the alpha and omega of a long struggle for race supremacy, as Washington and Jackson were the arbiters between the two great branches of the ruling race. The destruction, strange to say, was almost exactly the same at New Orleans and at San Jacinto, despite the difference in the numbers engaged; but at New Orleans one-half the American force did not fire a shot, while at San Jacinto only FACULTY OF COMPETENT AND EX- one man failed to take an active and

bloody part. The history of events leading to San Jacinto is of common knowledge. It is too late to reopen the tedious controver-Anglo-American and Hispano-Aztec in

We need not follow the laborious researches of Yoakum as to the French right by La Salle's occupation of 1685, or Hubert Howe Bancroft's rendition of the Franciscan records at Queretaro and Zacatecas. Were not ten thousand ar-ticles on the dispute printed in the United States between 1818 and 1845, and is not the controversy spread over 4,000 pages of The Congressional Record? Once it distracted a nation and spread sectional controversy from the St. Croix to the Sabine. It is enough for us now to glance at the map and see that the end was indicated by nature-"Hoc erat in Fatis"-the Rio Grande and not the Sabine is the "scientific frontier" of the



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO. Suffice it to add that in 1819 John Quincy Adams and Don Luis de Onis signed the much abused treaty by which French (and consequent American) claims to Texas were surrendered; and Mexico, becoming independent soon after, succeeded to the rights of Spain. All Americans who located in Texas agreed to become Mexican citizens - the condition being expressed or clearly implied that Texas was to be a state in a federal republic. But even while Stephen Austin was locating his colony President Iturbide (1822) overthrew the constitution and made himself emperor as Augustin L. Before the Texan envoy could reach the capital Santa Anna and other chiefs had overturned Iturbide (March, 1823) and set up another republic. Oct. 4, 1824, the constitution was proclaimed to which all Anglo-Texans swore allegiance, and for which they contended as long as there was hope of justice under Mexican

In 1828-29 Gen. Guerrero overthrew President Pedraza and made himself president; in 1830 Vice President Bustamente overturned Guerrero and became dictator-president, but was soon overthrown by Pedraza, who was in turn overthrown by Santa Anna, who abolished the federal republic of 1824 and made himself dictator in 1835. There have since been nine complete revolutions and many minor contests, but they do not concern Texans who made their stand against Santa Anna and the consolidated empire-republic of 1885. But by a series of rapid movements and oody battles-the last a massacre-Santa Anna annihilated the "states rights" party in most of the states and in the others won the allegiance of the

the Anglo-Americans of Texas. Bustamente had begun the work of depriving Texas of her constitutional rights, and Santa Anna now rapidly hastened it. In 1833 the American-Texans, now numbering 20,000, prepared a state constitution and sent Col. Stephen F. Austin to Mexico city with it; he was thrown into jail to cemain there till 1835, and Santa Anna began locating bodies of soldiers in Texas. Committees of safety were organized and the colony drifted into war. The first collision was at Gonzales, Oct. 2, 1835. The Texans captured Goliad Oct. 9, and fought the battle of Concep-

people by exciting their hatred against

cion on the 28th. Nov. 3 a body of delegates met at San Felipe and organized a provisional government, with Henry Smith as governor, J. W. Robinson as lieutenant governor and a general council. Sam Houston was made commander-in-chief and Stephen Austin appointed commissioner to time ferry and junction of the San Jacin-dent of Texas, twice a member of

Meanwhile all Texas east of the military line was reorganizing the civil govern-ment, and on the 2d of March, at Wash-ington, on the Brazos, the "declaration

of independence" was issued. David G. Burnet was chosen provisional president April 21, the Anniversary of a and other officers named. The early successes of the Texans had relaxed their TWO GREAT SOUTHERN VICTORIES United States, Fannin, Bonham, Crockett and many others, and dissensions had arisen among commanders. Houston had called for 5,000 volunteers, and was busy attempting to organize an army. Col. J. W. Fannin was at Goliad with a small force, designing a march upon Matamoras. Col. W. B. Travis had 140 men in the Alamo. There was an uncertainty as to the supreme command,

and the results were fatal. Thirty-two men forced their way to Travis, making his whole command passed the timber; then Houston sound-about 172. On the 6th of March the ed the charge and shouted the famous "government" received word from him that he was closely invested and would fight to the death; but it was too late for relief to reach him. Santa Anna bombarded the Alamo eleven days and then carried it by storm March 6. The whole garrison was put to the sword, every man fighting desperately to the last. Of all within the walls only a woman, child and negro servant were spared. Yet it cost the victor at least 1,000 of his bravest men, and by some his loss is placed as high as 1,600. The dead heroes had accomplished their object. Santa Anna was weakened and delayed and the young state was saved.

A greater horror followed soon. Col. Fannin, after learning that the advance expedition towards Matamoras had been defeated, attempted a retreat from Goliad, but was surrounded March 19 at the Coleta river by an overwhelming force under Gen. Urrea. The Americans fought bravely for two days, then capitulated on a guarantee that they should be treated as prisoners of war and sent to the United States. On the 26th an order arrived from Santa Anna that they should be shot. Four physicians and their assistants were saved; the remainder, 357, were marched out in separated detachments, and at sunrise on Palm Sunday, March 27, the awful massacre began. The "Yucatecos" (an Indian regiment from Yucatan), to whom the work had been entrusted, fired by volleys upon the prisoners; the unarmed men rushed upon their murderers, in some cases wrenched the arms from them, and many broke through the lines only to be pursued and shot down by the cavalry. Yet it is believed that twentyseven escaped, of whom a few lived to reach the States.

The bad news flew fast. On all sides the Texan families fled before the in- Texans were on them. vaders, the latter following, burning and lestroying. The "government" dissolve Houston and a demoralized remnant of an army was the only authority. Santa Anna now divided his forces: the Goliad murderers came on by the southern route: Gaona, with a motley band of Indians and Mestizoes, started by the northern route, as if to march on Nacogdoches and the Sabine, while Santa Anna, with a much reduced force, aimed at Houston. Houston retreated from Gonzale to the Colorado, and thence to the Brazos; the army, somewhat swelled by re cruits, was once more in spirits and willing to fight, but Houston's idea was that the farther Santa Anna had to come the

weaker he would be. Here Houston first learned of the Goliad massacre, but concealed the extent of the disaster from his men. He crossed. moved up the stream and formed camp on an island, while Santa Anna crosses below and directed his course towards Harrisburg and Washington. His northern division, under Gaona, was misled by the guides and went too far north; the southern, under Urrea, was prevented by high water from passing the Bra zos, and Houston had for the time only Santa Anna to deal with.

With about 1,500 men that general directed his course, burning Harrisburg as he passed, along the south side of Buffalo bayou to San Jacinto and his fate. Houston followed along the north side of the bayou, crossed and advanced to meet the Mexicans, who were moving up to cross the San Jacinto and carry destruction castward. On the 20th of April the armies came near each other and there were light skirmishes, the result of which somewhat encouraged the Texans. If defeated, Santa Anna was in a trap. North and east were bayou and river; to the west some miles was another bayou, with high, steep banks, and the only bridge over it was destroyed early in the morning by Houston's orders. Southward only did the Mexicans have open ground, and not much of that,



A SCENE IN THE BATTLE. April 21, 1836; the eventful day dawn ed clear and bright, and Houston de clared that he felt an impiration of vicin the forencon-"the hour the Meximi blay meal. The Texas left was near ington of Texas. He was twice presi-

tneir extreme right and left, but directly in front the way was left clear for their

artillery.
The Texans were 788 all told. The Mexicans were, by the lowest estimate, 1,600; by the highest, 1,900: the differ-ence rises from uncertainty as to the reenforcements brought that morning by

Gen. Cos. They expected an early attack and were vigilant till noon; then Santa Anna decided to take a rest and attack the Texans the next day.

Between the two armies was an "isl-and" of timber, which enabled the Texans to get much nearer their enemy be fore being observed. The ground rose to the Texan right, and there was a low ridge, in which the Texan artillery (two six pounders) took position to open the battle. At the hour they judged the Mexicans to be least watchful the Texans moved forward slowly till they had war cry:

"Remember the Alamo!"

Along the Texan line ran one prolonged yell, "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad! Texas and vengeance!" and burning with rage they rushed on the foe. The Mexicans hastily manned their



SAM HOUSTON. works, but the Texans were within one hundred yards and heard the word of command to fire. The Mexican volley was splendid, but aimed high. Part of the Texans dropped to the ground as they heard the word, but their line was not broken. The next instant, every man taking aim, they delivered a murderous volley. The effect was awful. Whole platoons of Mexicans seemed to fall in line. Their right broke at once and fled wildly to the timber in the rear. Their left, already thrown into confusion by the Texan artillery, soon broke, but the center stood tolerably firm till the

There was no time to reload. The two nes met with a murderous crash. Mexicans tried the bayonet; the Texans, having no bayonets, clubbed their guns These broken, they emptied their pistols, then drew their bowle knives and hewed their way through living flesh. Some of the survivors spoke of this combat as "an hour long." In fact, it did not exceed five minutes. It was man to man, clubbed gun to bayonet, and bowie knife against saber. The whole Mexican line gave way, and over all the dreadful field was heard only the Texan yell: "Remember the Alamo! Vengeance for Goliad!" And from the Mexicans screams and cries: "Me no Goliad! Me no Alamo! O, Jesus Maria, piedad! Por el amor de Dios,

The retreat divided apparently into three columns. Those who ran south and southwest into the open prairie were mostly taken alive. A section ran more to the left, into the mire and hummocks of the bayou, and nearly all these were killed in the heat of vengeance. The cavalry galloped westward only to find Vince's bridge over the west bayou destroyed. With the yells of enraged Texans ringing in their ears, they plunged down the steep bank. Many were drowned or killed, but enough escaped to carry the news of the calamity.

Houston saw that the battle was won. and, bleeding profusely, with an ankle shattered by the first Mexican volley, he sank fainting from his horse. He had scarcely revived when the prisoners began to come in, and among the first the suave, courteous and cultured Almonte. who had spent his youth in the United States and spoke the language fluently. The next day Santa Anna, in the guise of a common soldier, was dragged out of the tall grass of the bayou, half dead with cold and fright. The Mexicans had 630 killed, and nearly all the rest were captured. The American loss was killed and 25 wounded. The independence of Texas was settled forever. One Texan fled from the field without

firing a shot. His captain interceded for the man when he was brought before Houston, "I will pardon him," said the general,"on condition that he will marry into a valiant race and cross the breed. This man volunteered at the first of the Mexican war, and nobly redeemed his character. The news of the wonderful victory

thrilled all Americans, and to none brought more delight than to President Jackson. Santa Anna was escorted to the frontier and made a tour in the Unit-ed States, then returned to his malive land to figure in many a revolution and suffer his final defeats at Buena Vista and Huamantla. Expelled again and again from his country, and more than once sentenced to death, he returned at last under the general amnesty, and in 1876 ended his troubled life of 78 years on his old estate at Mango Clavo.

Houston, born in Virginia, March 2, 1793, died at Huntsville, July 25, 1983. His life closed amid the lurid clouds of tory. Nevertheless he refused to move revolution, and when a troubled people blamed indiscriminately all who opposed usually take their siesta is them; but no temporary clouds could This meant the hour after the obscure the deserved fame of the Washwhether by military or civic talents; and Houston, uniting both, ranks with Romnlus and Lycurgus, with Washington and William Penn. With time and development men see more clearly the real greatness of such men's work and the insignificance of their alleged faults; and so it is that with the marvelous growth of the Empire State each revolving year adds brightness to the halo that sur-rounds the Hero of San Jacinto. J. H. BEADLE.

THE CANADIAN ROAD MAKERS.

They Are Doing Good Work in a System-

It would be impossible for any town to bear the expense of macadamizing all its main roads at once. The cost would eat up the entire property of the town. Such a proposition is manifestly absurd on its face. But the cost of macadamizing a short portion of the main roads of the town each year, in pursuance of a complete plan which would spread the work over fifty years, would not be great. It would not be so great each year as the cost of maintaining the extra teams which bad roads compel farmers and

teamsters to maintain. In many parts of Canada they have as good roads as Europe-roads which are a daily blessing to every traveler, and which invariably draw from the visitor of New England habitat the wonder how so poor and sparsely settled a country as Canada can have so much better roads than thickly settled, rich New England. The answer is simple: The Canadian road makers began with an intelligent plan and purpose. For years they have been macadamizing as much road as their means would allow. Every season great piles of stone are broken and neaped all along the roadside. When a hole develops itself enough of these broken stones are taken from the nearest pile to mend the defect while it is slight.

When the road making season comes on, what is left of the broken stones is used to extend the macadam. Every year the area of good roads extends, and every year the good roads grow better. If, fifty years ago, the business of road making in this little state had been undertaken with a similar purpose and pursued with similar economy and skill, there would not today be a single mile of bad, or even poor, road in Connecticut, If a similar plan should be adopted this year, another half century would see the same result, without any appreciable yearly increase in the cost of road making, and with a constantly decreasing ex-penditure for horse flesh and wagons.— Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Convict Work on County Roads. A correspondent of The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks that it would be good thing in all respects if persons un dergoing confinement for minor offenses were employed in bettering the condi-

tion of county roads. He says: "The proposition to work the county roads with juil prisoners convicted of misdemeanors seems worthy of public attention. The city is hardly less interested than the county in having good county roads, especially near the city, for not only do many of our citizens use them, but upon their condition depends the cheap and quick delivery of the larger part of what we live on. With better roads we can have better and cheaper meats, vegetables, fruits, milk and butter; cheaper hay and corn for our stock, less wear upon every city wagon or carriage that goes into the country. Besides, the people of any city have a direct interest in the building up of the country immediately around it.

"The market gardeners around Chicago maintain many hundreds of the business houses of that city. I suspect that \$10,000 expended annually by the city of Louisville in keeping up good roads extending, say, five miles from the city limits would yield benefits to the city five times greater in proportion than any sum we could expend upon any railroad. And yet the benefits from railroads are so great that we have wisely expended many millions in creating them. It may be said that the country should build its own roads.

"But many cities find it to their own interest to build railroads into counties the people of which do not contribute a dollar toward building them. May it not likewise be to the interest of Louisville to develop, by roads, the country around her, even if the country people do not see the importance of it?

"Our county roads are now worked by the people who live near them. If they should be worked by the jail prisoners there would be no interference with our city working men. On the contrary, it would only benefit them by giving them more and better and cheaper food. 'As it is the prisoners are useless, cooped up and being diseased. To work such as are able bodied would be better for them and a great gain to both country and city."

Pennsylvania Suggestions. The Pennsylvania state board of agriculture, in session at Bothlehem reter of getting better roads, and finally voted suggestions for road legislation as follows: First-Privilege of working out road

Second-Supervisors to employ labor where best value can be obtained, preference to be given to home labor. Third-That all commodities of equal value shall be taxed at the same rate as

taxes to be repealed.

real estate. Fourth-That some efficient head in each county shall be appointed to prepare plans and supervise the work of

### road building. "How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Samply spuly "Swayne's Ointment," No internal medicine required. Ourse tetter, ergems, itch, all emptions on the face, hands, nose &c., leaving the skin clear, the United States.

Santa Anna was coming on by forced marches with about 8,000 men. The Texans took San Antonio Dec. 10.

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